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CLASS BOOK
OF

GEOGRAPHY OF IOWA

AND
COUNTY, STATE
AND

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.



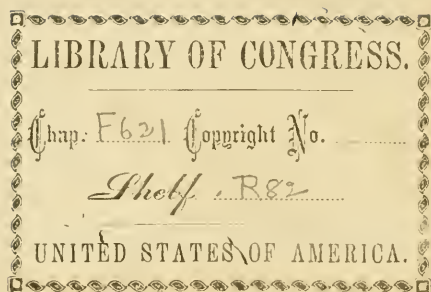
THE NEW CAPITOL OF IOWA

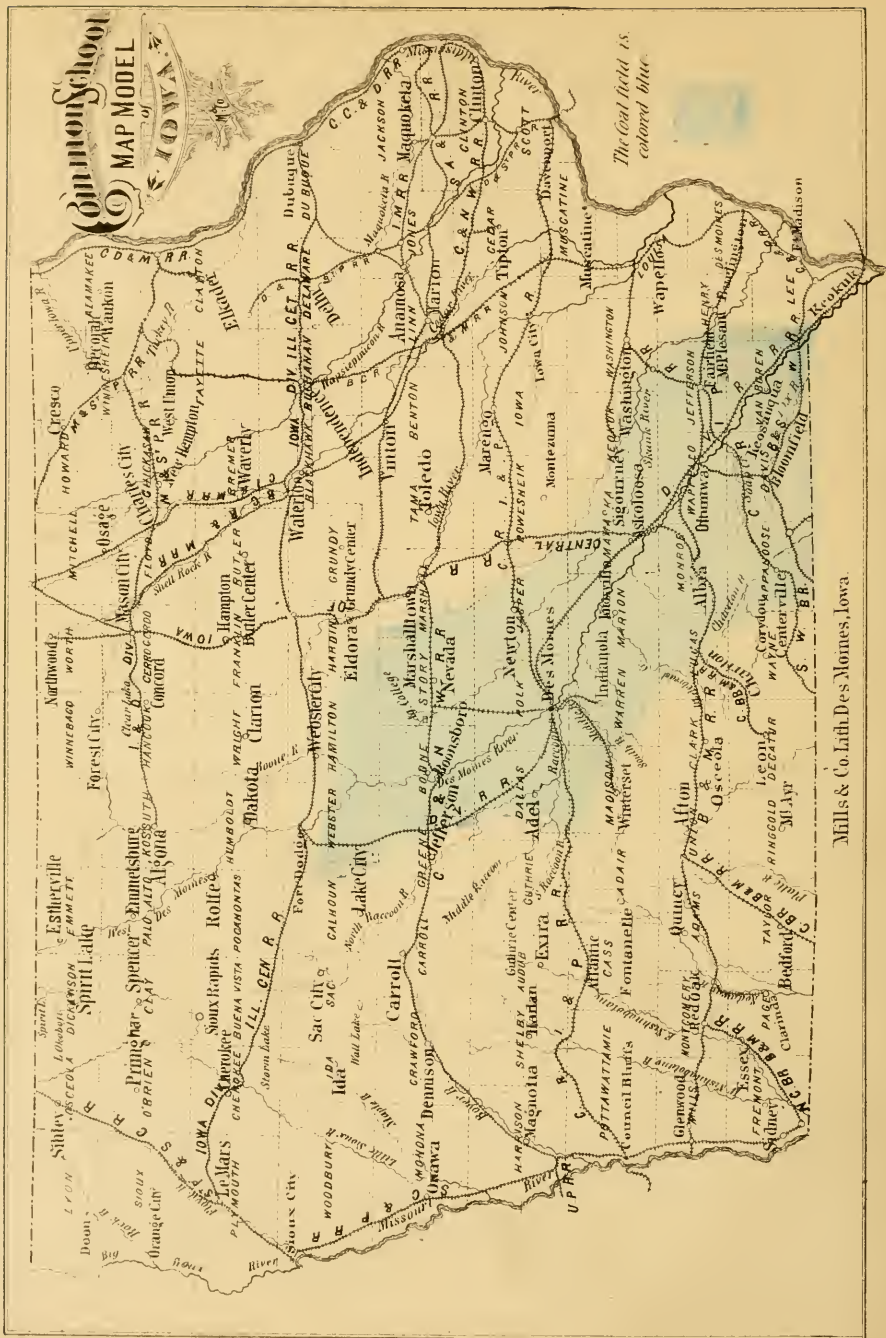
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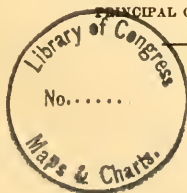
IN

EASY LESSONS BY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO
THE CAPACITY OF INTERMEDIATE CLASSES

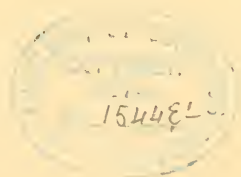
IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY J. M. ROSS,

PRINCIPAL OF FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL, CINCINNATI, OHIO, FROM 1833 TO 1864.



DES MOINES: L
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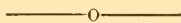
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PREFACE.



THO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS IN IOWA: The want of success in teaching Geography in the Public Schools throughout the State has been deplored by our leading educators, and the MEANS for commencing this important study in a manner authorized by experience and indorsed by all well informed friends of education, has long been looked forward to and earnestly desired.

The nine years I have lived in Iowa, and most of the time Editor and Publisher of the *Iowa School Journal*, have brought me in close sympathy with the teachers of the State and given me some knowledge of the condition of the schools and what is needed to lift them to that higher place of acknowledged efficiency for which the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the County Superintendents, the Boards of Directors, and the Teachers, are harmoniously lending all their energies. During more than twelve years it was my good fortune to be connected with the Public Schools of Cincinnati—before I moved to Iowa—as Principal of the Fifth District School, one of the largest in that city, numbering some 1,300 children. I succeeded while there in helping to revolutionize the manner of teaching Geography in those schools. The plan adopted there was so successful it has become the approved plan in other cities, and I have adopted it in this book. Every Teacher who is up with the times advocates teaching the Geography of our own State before launching out in the book of General Geography, but the *means* have been lacking, and this has been done only to a limited extent. Mills & Co. have met

GEOGRAPHY OF IOWA.

part of this want by manufacturing at great expense a large, reliable Wall Map of Iowa, which is specially adapted to class teaching in the schools. I have endeavored to compass the rest of the difficulty by furnishing this Class Book of questions on that map, propounded in such a way that any teacher may so successfully carry out my plan that at the end of a term of three months he will discover that the children are possessed of more actual information than is generally acquired on the subject in as many years.

In regard to Parts Second, Third and Fourth of this book, I have only to say that I regard a knowledge of Government of the highest importance to the young. This subject has been shamefully neglected, but I have no doubt it will henceforth have a place in the daily exercises in the schools of this State, and I hope also in all the States.

In conclusion, let me say that if teachers will teach it with half the devotion and labor that I have bestowed upon it in its preparation, a reasonable part of my expectations will be realized in the results that will be attained.

J. M. ROSS.

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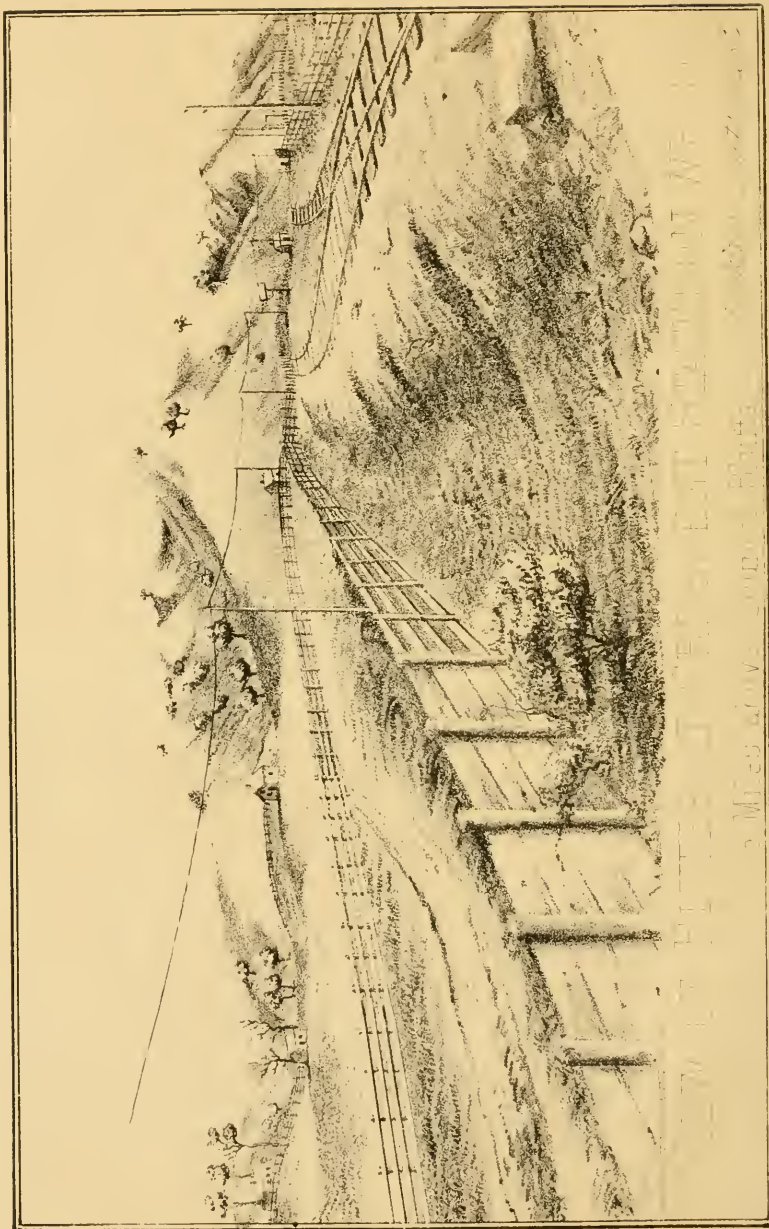
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PART FIRST.

LESSON I.

What is Geography?

Geography is a description of the Earth's surface.

What is the Earth?

The Earth is the planet on which we live.

What is the shape of the Earth?

The Earth is round, or nearly so. Examples: a ball; an apple.

Of what is the Earth composed?

The Earth is composed of land and water.

How is the Earth represented?

The Earth is represented by drawings showing a part or the whole of its surface.

What are these drawings called?

These drawings are called maps.

LESSON II.

Where are the points of the compass on a map?

The right hand side is East; the left hand side is West; the top is North, and the bottom is South.

Where does the Sun rise?

The Sun rises in the East.

Where does the Sun set?

The Sun sets in the West.

If you know where the Sun rises how can you determine the other points of the compass?

Stretch out your right hand toward the East and your left hand in the opposite direction, which is West; in front of you will be North, and behind you South.

Where is North-east?

North-east is a point half way between North and East.

Where is North-west?

North-west is a point half way between North and West.

Where is South-east?

South-east is a point half way between South and East.

Where is South-west?

South-west is a point half way between South and West.

NOTE.—The teacher will thoroughly test the class by illustrations on the black-board, and then take the objects in the school room and determine their direction from each other.

LESSON III.

What is a Brook?

A Brook is a small stream of water flowing from a spring.

What are Creeks and Rivulets?

Creeks and Rivulets are large Brooks.

What is a River?

When a number of Brooks and Creeks unite in one stream it is called a River.

What is the source of a River?

The region where it rises.

What is the mouth of a River?

The place where it flows into another River or body of water.

What are the banks of a River?

The land bordering on its sides.

Which is the right bank of a River?

The right bank is on the right hand side when you stand facing down the river.

Which is the left bank of a River?

The left hand side when you stand facing down the river.

LESSON IV.

What State do you live in?

The State of Iowa.

What river forms the eastern boundary of Iowa?

Iowa is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River.

What two Rivers form the western boundary of Iowa?

Iowa is bounded on the west by the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers.

Point them out and trace with pointer where they touch Iowa.

What State touches Iowa on the north?

Iowa is bounded on the north by Minnesota.

Bound Iowa on the south.

Iowa is bounded on the south by Missouri.

How many counties are there in Iowa?

There are ninety-nine counties in Iowa.

Into what is each county divided?

Each county is divided into civil townships.

Are all civil townships the same size?

No. They vary according to the will of the people.

LESSON V.

NOTE.—Use the name of your own county and township instead of "Dallas county" and "Union township," in Lessons V, VI, and VII.

What is a City?

A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

What is a County Seat?

A place selected by the people for the transaction of the county business.

In what County do you live?

I live in Dallas county.

How many Townships are there in Dallas county?

There are sixteen.

Can you name them in order?

Des Moines, Beaver, Spring Valley, Dallas, Lincoln, Washington, Sugar Grove, Grant, Walnut, Adel, Colfax, Linn, Union, Adams, Van Meter, Boone.

Bound Dallas County.

Dallas county is bounded on the north by Greene and Boone counties, on the east by Polk county, on the south by Madison county, and on the west by Guthrie county.

LESSON VI.

What Towns are in Dallas county?

Xenia, Perry, Minburn, Dallas Center, Waukee, Adel, Redfield, Dexter, De Soto, Wiscotta. Van Meter, and Boone.

What country Post Offices are in Dallas county?

Snyder and Greenvale Post Offices.

Name and locate the County Seat of Dallas County.

Adel, on the right bank of the North Coon river, near the center of the county.

What Rivers are in Dallas county?

Des Moines, Raccoon, South Fork of Raccoon, Middle Coon, and South Coon rivers.

In what Township do you live?

I live in Union township.

Bound Union township.

Union township is bounded on the north by Linn and Colfax townships, on the east by Adams township, on the south by Madison county, and on the west by Guthrie county.

LESSON VII.

Name and point out all the towns in Union Township.

Dexter, Redfield and Wiscotta.

Locate Dexter?

Dexter is in the south-western part of Union township, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Locate Redfield.

Redfield is in the northern part of Union township, on the left bank of Middle Coon River.

What country Post Offices are in Union township?

There are no Post Offices in Union township, except in the Towns.

In what direction do the streams flow in Union township?

In an easterly direction.

Point out and describe the rivers in Union township.

Middle Coon River, and South Coon River unite in the northern part of Union township, and form South Fork of Raccoon river, which flows easterly through Union township.

Point out and describe Bear Creek.

Bear Creek flows from West to East in a meandering course across the southern part of Union township.

LESSON VIII.

How are Congressional townships divided?

Into thirty-six sections.

What is the size of a section?

A section is one mile square.

How many acres are there in a section?

Six hundred and forty acres.

How are the sections in a township numbered?

They are numbered from one to thirty-six, always commencing at the north-east corner of the township, and following the same order as is shown in Fig. 1.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

FIG. 1.

How are sections divided?

Sections are divided into halves and quarters.

Draw a section and show the North $\frac{1}{2}$ and South $\frac{1}{2}$.

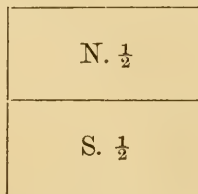


FIG. 2.

To what may N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ apply?

The term N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ may apply to the same section, or to different sections.

Where are they located?

They are located according to number, from Sec. 1 to Sec. 36.

Draw a township like Fig. 1, number the sections, and represent the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 2; N. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 5; S. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 15; S. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 30; N. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 36.

LESSON IX.

Draw a township, number the sections, and represent the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 2; W. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 7; W. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 18; S. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 22; N. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 35.

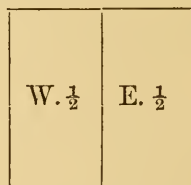


FIG. 3.

Fig. 3 represents a section divided from North to South in two equal parts. How many acres are there in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$?

There are 320 acres in a half section.

If we take a section and divide it from North to South, as in Fig. 3, and in like manner from East to West, as in Fig. 4, making four equal parts, how many acres are in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$?

There are 160 acres in a quarter section.

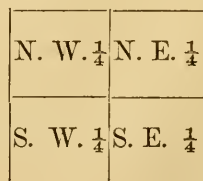


FIG. 4.

Show how $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a section is obtained.

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ (see Fig. 5), divide it into four equal parts, as in Fig. 4, and one of those parts will be the $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Sec.

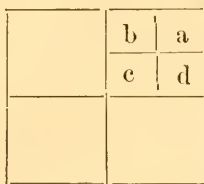


FIG. 5.

How many acres are there in $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a section?

There are 40 acres in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a quarter section.

Draw a township, number the sections, and locate the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10; S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13; N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27.

What does the letter "c" in Fig. 5 represent?

It represents the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section.

LESSON X.

How is a Congressional township indicated on the map?

By heavy parallel lines $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart running East and West on the map, intersected by similar lines running North and South.

How are Congressional townships numbered?

They are numbered consecutively on the map from South to North.

Where may these numbers be found on the map of Iowa?

One column near the Mississippi river, another about the middle of the map, and still another near the Missouri river; all extending North and South.

Where are the Ranges numbered?

At the top and bottom of the map, commencing at the 5th Principal Meridian, near the eastern part of Iowa.

How do you locate Sec. 6, in Tp. 86, R. 17?

Put your finger on the figures 86, and the other hand at the top of the map, on XVII; then move one hand east between the parallel lines and the other south between the parallel lines until they meet in Clay township, in Grundy county. Put your finger on Sec. 6 of that township, and you have Sec. 6, Tp. 86, R. 17.

Give the Sec., Tp. and R. of Dexter, Dallas county.

Locate the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Tp. 84, R. 18.

LESSON XI.

How are lands in Iowa described?

Lands in Iowa are described by numbers.

What are required in making a description?

The Section, Township, and Range.

What Town is in Sec. 6, Tp. 83, R. 22?

ADAIR COUNTY, POPULATION 5,264.*

What are the principal towns in Adair county?

Fontanelle and Greenfield.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Fontanelle, situated south-west of the center of the county.

ADAMS CO., POP. 5,865.

What are the principal towns* in Adams county?

Corning, Quincy, Queen City, Prescott, Brooks, East Nodaway.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Corning, near the center of the county, on the B. & M. R. R.

What town in Section 17, Township 75, Range 32?

What town in Section 35, Township 72, Range 34?

Locate Quincy by numbers.

Locate Prescott by numbers.

LESSON XII.**ALLAMAKEE CO., POP. 18,304.**

What are the principal Towns in Allamakee county?

Waukon, Postville, and Lansing.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Waukon, a little southwest of the center of the county.

APPANOOSE CO., POP. 16,474.

What are the principal Towns in Appanoose county?

Centerville and Moulton.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Centerville, is near the center of the county.

AUDUBON CO., POP. 1,873.

What are the principal Towns in Audubon county?

Exira, Oakfield, and Hanlin.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Exira, in the southern interior of the county, on the left bank of the Nishnebotone river.

BENTON CO., POP. 22,068.

What are the principal Towns in Benton county?

Vinton, Blairstown, and Belle Plaine.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Vinton, in the northern interior of the county, on the right bank of the Cedar river.

What Town in Sec. 32, Tp. 96, R. 6?

LESSON XIII.**BLACK HAWK CO., POP. 23,136.**

What are the principal Towns in Black Hawk county?

Waterloo and Cedar Falls.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Waterloo, near the center of the county, on both sides of the Cedar river.

BOONE CO., POP. 15,167.

What are the principal Towns in Boone county?

Boonsboro, Boone, Ogden, and Moingona.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Boonsboro, a little north east of the center of the county.

* Population is taken from Census of 1873.

BREMER CO., POP. 12,517.

What are the principal Towns in Bremer county?

Waverly, Janesville, and Plainfield.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Waverly, in the western part of the county, on Cedar river.

BUCHANAN CO., POP. 16,329

What are the principal Towns in Buchanan county?

Independence, Jesup, and Winthrop.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Independence, near the center of the county, on the Wapsipinicon river.

What Town in Sec. 29, Tp. 84, R. 26?

LESSON XIV.**BUENA VISTA CO., POP. 2,669.**

What are the principal Towns in Buena Vista county?

Sioux Rapids, Storm Lake, and Newell.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Sioux Rapids, in the northern part of the county, on the left bank of the Little Sioux river.

BUTLER CO., POP. 10,760.

What are the principal Towns in Butler county?

Butler Center, Parkersburg, Clarks-ville, and Shell Rock.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Butler Center, a little south of the center of the county.

CALHOUN CO., POP. 2,922.

Name and locate the principal Town in Calhoun county.

Lake City, the County Seat, about eight miles southwest of the center of the county.

CARROLL CO., POP. 3,601.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Carroll county.

Carroll, Glidden, and Carrollton.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Carroll, a little north of the center of the county, on the C. & N. W. R. R.

Locate Sioux Rapids by numbers.

What Town is in Sec. 30, Tp. 90, R. 16?

LESSON XV.**CASS CO., POP. 7,660.**

Name and point out the principal towns in Cass county.

Atlantic, Lewis, Anita, and Wiota.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Atlantic, northwest of the center of the county, on the C., R. I & P. R. R.

CEDAR CO., POP. 17,589.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Cedar county.

Tipton, Mechanicsville, and Rochester.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Tipton, at the center of the county.

CERRO GORDO CO., POP. 5,636.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Cerro Gordo county.

Mason City and Clear Lake.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Mason City, northeast of the center of the county, at the intersection of the Iowa & Dakota Div. of the Mil. & St. Paul R. R., and the Central of Iowa R. R.

CHEROKEE CO., POP. 3,297.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Cherokee county.

Cherokee and Aurelia.

Name and locate the County Seat.

Cherokee, northeast of the center of the county, on the Iowa Div. of the Ill. Cen. R. R.

What Town in Sec. 9, Tp. 76, R. 35?

LESSON XVI.

CHICKASAW CO., POP. 10,292.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Chickasaw county.

New Hampton, Nashua, Bradford, and Lawler.

Point out and locate the County Seat of Chickasaw county.

New Hampton, at the center of the county, on the Iowa & Dakota Div. of the Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

CLARKE CO., POP. 8,530

Name and point out the principal Towns in Clarke county.

Osceola and Woodburn.

Name and locate the County Seat of Clarke county.

Osceola, near the center of the county, on the B. & M. R. R. R.

CLAY CO., POP. 3,585.

Name and locate the County Seat of Clay county.

Spencer, north of the center of the county, on the left bank of the Little Sioux river.

CLAYTON CO., POP. 26,946.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Clayton county.

Elkader, McGregor, Clayton, Strawberry Point, and Guttenberg.

Name and locate the County Seat of Clayton county.

Elkader, near the center of the county, on the right bank of the Turkey river.

Locate Osceola by numbers.

What Town in Sec. 18, Tp. 96, R. 36?

LESSON XVII.

CLINTON CO., POP. 33,591.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Clinton county.

De Witt, Clinton, and Lyons.

Name and locate the County Seat of Clinton county.

Clinton, in the eastern part of the county, on the Mississippi river.

CRAWFORD CO., POP. 3,777.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Crawford county.

Denison and Dowville.

Name and locate the County Seat of Crawford county.

Denison, near the center of the county, on the C. & N. W. R. R.

DALLAS CO., POP. 12,689.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Dallas county.

Adel, Dexter, Van Meter, Perry, Wankee, and Dallas Center.

Name and locate the County Seat of Dallas county.

Adel, on the right bank of the North Coon River, near the center of the county.

Locate De Witt by numbers.

DAVIS CO., POP. 15,434.

Name and locate the County Seat of Davis county.

Bloomfield, near the center of the county, on the north side of the St. Louis, Burlington, and Southwestern R. R.

LESSON XVIII.

DECATUR CO., POP. 11,598.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Decatur county.

Leon and Garden Grove.

Name and locate the County Seat of Decatur county.

Leon, near the center of the county.

DELAWARE CO., POP. 16,522.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Delaware county.

Delhi, Manchester, and Delaware.

Name and locate the County Seat of Delaware county.

Delhi, southeast of the center of the county, on the Dav. and St. Paul R. R.

DES MOINES CO., POP. 34,691.

Name and locate the County Seat of Des Moines county.

Burlington, in the southeastern part of the county, on the Mississippi river.

DICKINSON CO., POP. 1,743.

Name and locate the County Seat of Dickinson county.

Spirit Lake, North of the center of the county.

What Town is in Sec. 4, Tp. 99, R. 36?

LESSON XIX.

DUBUQUE CO., POP. 41,900.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Dubuque county.

Dubuque, Dyersville, Farley and Epworth.

Name and locate the County Seat of Dubuque county.

Dubuque, in the eastern part of the county on the Mississippi river.

EMMETT CO., POP. 1,614.

Name and locate the County Seat of Emmett county.

Estherville, in the western part of the county, on the left bank of the West Fork Des Moines river.

FAYETTE CO., POP. 18,796.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Fayette county.

West Union, Clermont and Fayette.

Name and locate the County Seat of Fayette county.

West Union, in the northern interior of the county, on the Mil. Div. of the Bur. C. R. & Min. R. R.

FLOYD CO., POP. 11,271.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Floyd county.

Charles City, Floyd, Rockford and Nora Springs.

Name and locate the County Seat of Floyd county.

Charles City, East of the center of the county, on the Red Cedar river.

Locate Clermont by numbers.

LESSON XX.

FRANKLIN CO., POP. 5,669.

Name and locate the County Seat of Franklin county.

Hampton, near the center of the county, on the Cen. R. R. of Iowa.

FREMONT CO., POP. 12,394.

What are the principal Towns in Fremont county?

Sidney, Hamburg, East Nebraska City and Riverton.

Name and locate the County Seat of Fremont county.

Sidney, near the center of the county.

GREENE CO., POP. 5,755.

What are the principal Towns in Greene county?

Jefferson, Grand Junction and Rippey.

Name and locate the County Seat of Greene county.

Jefferson, near the center of the county, on the C. & N. W. R. R.

GRUNDY CO., POP. 7,154.

Name and locate the County Seat of Grundy county.

Grundy Center, near the center of the county.

What town in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Tp. 92, R. 20?

LESSON XXI.

GUTHRIE CO., POP. 8,017.

What are the principal Towns in Guthrie county.

Guthrie Center, Panora, Casey, Guthrie, and Stuart.

Name and locate the County Seat of Guthrie county.

Guthrie Center, near the center of the county, is on the left bank of the South Coon river.

HAMILTON CO., POP. 6,672.

Name and locate the County Seat of Hamilton county.

Webster City, in the northwestern interior of the county, on the Iowa Div. of the Ill. Cen. R. R.

HANCOCK CO., POP. 1,397.

What are the principal Towns in Hancock county?
Concord and Garner.

Name and locate the County Seat of Hancock county.

Concord, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the center of the county.

HARDIN CO., POP. 13,855.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Hardin county.

Eldora, Ackley, Iowa Falls and Steamboat Rock.

Name and locate the County Seat of Hardin county.

Eldora, in the eastern interior of the county, on the east side of the Cen. R. R. of Iowa.

What Town is in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, Tp. 80, R. 30?

LESSON XXII.

HARRISON CO., POP. 10,218.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Harrison county.

Magnolia, Missouri Valley, Dunlap, and Woodbine.

Name and locate the County Seat of Harrison county.

Magnolia, near the center of the county.

HENRY CO., POP. 20,754.

Name and locate the County Seat of Henry county.

Mt. Pleasant, near the center of the county, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

HOWARD CO., POP. 7,259.

Name and locate the County Seat of Howard county.

Cresco, in the eastern part of the county, on the Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

HUMBOLDT CO., POP. 2,989.

Name and point out the principal towns in Humboldt county.

Dakota and Humboldt.

Name and locate the County Seat of Humboldt county.

Dakota, 3 miles south of the center of the county, on the right bank of the East Des Moines river.

In what Sec., Tp., and Range is Cresco?

LESSON XXIII.

IDA CO., POP. 449.

Name and locate the County Seat of Ida county.

Ida, near the center of the county, on the left bank of Maple river.

IOWA CO., POP. 16,572.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Iowa county.

Marengo, Victor, and Homestead.

Name and locate the County Seat of Iowa county.

Marengo, in the northern interior of the county, on the right bank of the Iowa river.

JACKSON CO., POP. 22,284.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Jackson county.

Andrew, Maquoketa, and Sabula.

Name and locate the County Seat of Jackson county.

Maquoketa, in the southern interior of the county.

JASPER CO., POP. 22,039.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Jasper county.

Newton, Kellogg, Colfax, Prairie City, and Monroe.

Name and locate the County Seat of Jasper county.

Newton, near the center of the county, on the C. R. I. P. R. R.

In what sections is Newton?

What is the distance across Newton from North to South? From East to West?

LESSON XXIV.

JEFFERSON CO., POP. 16,778.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Jefferson county.

Fairfield and Batavia.

Name and locate the County Seat of Jefferson county.

Fairfield, near the center of the county, on the B. & M. R. R. R.

JOHNSON CO., POP. 24,814.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Johnson county.

Iowa City, Tiffin, and Oxford.

Name and locate the County Seat of Johnson county.

Iowa City, near the center of the county, on the left bank of the Iowa river.

JONES CO., POP. 18,930.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Jones county.

Anamosa, Monticello and Center Junction.

Name and locate the County Seat of Jones county.

Anamosa, in the western interior of the county on the left bank of the Wapsipinicon river.

KEOKUK CO., POP. 19,964.

Name and locate the County Seat of Keokuk county.

Sigourney, near the center of the county, at the terminus of the Oskaloosa, Chicago & S. W. R. R.

What Town in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31, Tp. 72, R. 11?

LESSON XXV.

KOSSUTH CO., POP. 4,252.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Kossuth county.

Algona and Irvington.

Name and locate the County Seat of Kossuth county.

Algona, south of the center of the county, on the left bank of the East Des Moines river.

LEE CO., POP. 33,644.

What are the principal Towns in Lee county?

Keokuk, Ft. Madison and Montrose.

Name and locate the County Seats of Lee county.

Keokuk, in the south-eastern part of the county, on the Mississippi river, and Ft. Madison in the eastern part of the county, on the Mississippi river.

LINN CO., POP. 30,021.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Linn county.

Cedar Rapids, Marion, Mt. Vernon and Western College.

Name and locate the County Seat of Linn county.

Marion, near the center of the county, on the Dubuque and S. W. R. R.

LOUISA CO., POP. 12,379.

What are the principal Towns in Louisa county?

Wapello and Toolesborough.

Name and locate the County Seat of Louisa county.

Wapello, near the center of the county, on the right bank of the Iowa river.

Locate Toolesborough by numbers.

LESSON XXVI.

LUCAS CO., POP. 10,742.

Name and locate the County Seat of Lucas county.

Chariton, near the center of the county, on the B. & M. R. R. R.

LYON CO., POP. 966.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Lyon county.

Doon and Rock Rapids.

Name and locate the County Seat of Lyon county.

Doon, in the southern part of the county, on the left bank of Rock River.

MADISON CO., POP. 14,698.

Name and point out the principal towns in Madison county.

Winterset and Earlham.

Name and locate the County Seat of Madison county.

Winterset, at the center of the county, at the terminus of the Des Moines, Winterset and S. W. R. R.

MAHASKA CO., POP. 22,054.

Name and locate the County Seat of Mahaska county.

Oskaloosa, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the center of the county, on the Central R. R. of Iowa.

What town in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 25, Tp. 98, Range 46?

LESSON XXVII.

MARION CO., POP. 24,272.

Name and locate the principal towns in Marion county.

Knoxville and Pella.

Name and locate the County Seat of Marion county.

Knoxville, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south of the center of the county.

MARSHALL CO., POP. 18,272.

Name and locate the principal towns in Marshall county.

Marshalltown and State Center.

Name and locate the County Seat of Marshall county.

Marshalltown, $3\frac{2}{8}$ miles east of the center of the county.

What railroads intersect at Marshalltown?

The C. & N. W. R. R. and the Central R. R. of Iowa.

MILLS CO., POP. 9,661.

Name and locate the County Seat of Mills county.

Glenwood, in the western interior of the county, on the B. & M. R. R. R.

MITCHELL CO., POP. 9,563.

Name and point out the principal towns in Mitchell county.

Osage, Mitchell and West Mitchell.

Name and locate the County Seat of Mitchell county.

Osage, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the center of the county, on the Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R.

Locate State Center by numbers.

LESSON XXVIII.**MONONA CO., POP. 4,989.**

Name and locate the County Seat of Monona county.

Onawa, in the western part of the county, on the Sioux City & Pacific R. R.

MONROE CO., POP. 12,334.

Name and locate the County Seat of Monroe county.

Albia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the center of the county, on the B. & M. R. R. R.

MONTGOMERY CO., POP. 8,602.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Montgomery county.

Red Oak, Villisca and Stanton.

Name and locate the County Seat of Montgomery county.

Red Oak, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south west-erly from the center of the county, on the B. & M. R. R. R.

MUSCATINE CO., POP. 21,382.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Muscatine county.

Muscatine, West Liberty, Moscow and Wilton.

Name and locate the County Seat of Muscatine county.

Muscatine, in the south-eastern part of the county, on the Mississippi river.

What Town in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Tp. 78, R. 2?

LESSON XXIX.**O'BRIEN CO., POP. 800.**

Name and locate the County Seat of O'Brien county.

Pringhar, at the center of the county.

OSCEOLA CO., POP. 1,409.

Name and locate the County Seat of Osceola county.

Sibley, in the western interior of the county, on the Sioux City & St. Paul R. R.

PAGE CO., POP. 11,734.

Name and locate the County Seat of Page county.

Clarinda, in the eastern interior of the county, at the terminus of the Brownville & Nodaway Valley R. R.

PALO ALTO CO., POP. 2,617

Name and locate the County Seat of Palo Alto county.

Emmetsburg, near the center of the county, on the left bank of the West Fork Des Moines river.

Locate Primghar by numbers.

What town is located in Sec. 13, Tp. 99, R. 42?

LESSON XXX.

PLYMOUTH CO., POP. 3,884.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Plymouth county.

Le Mars, Plymouth and Melbourne.

Name and locate the County Seat of Plymouth county.

Le Mars, north-east of the center of the county, on the Iowa Div. Ill. Cen. R. R.

POCAHONTAS CO., POP. 2,175.

Name and locate the County Seat of Pocahontas county.

Pocahontas Center, three miles nearly north of the center of the county.

POLK CO., POP. 30,892.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Polk county.

Des Moines, Mitchellville and Polk City.

Name and locate the County Seat of Polk county.

Des Moines, in the southern interior of the county, on the Des Moines river.

Locate Mitchellville by numbers.

LESSON XXXI.

POTTAWATTAMIE CO., POP. 20,170.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Pottawattamie county.

Council Bluffs and Avoca.

Name and locate the County Seat of Pottawattamie county.

Council Bluffs, in the southwestern part of the county, on the left bank of the Missouri river.

POWESHIEK CO., POP. 15,270.

What are the principal Towns in Poweshiek county?

Montezuma, Grinnell, Malcom, and Brooklyn.

Name and locate the County Seat of Poweshiek county.

Montezuma, in the southern interior of the county.

RINGGOLD CO., POP. 6,846.

Name and locate the County Seat of Ringgold county.

Mt. Ayr, near the center of the county.

SAC CO., POP. 1,698.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Sac county.

Sac City and Grant City.

Name and locate the County Seat of Sac county.

Sac City, in the eastern interior of the county, on the North Coon river.

What Town in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Tp. 80, Range 15?

Locate Mt. Ayr by numbers.

LESSON XXXII.

SCOTT CO., POP. 38,930.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Scott county.

Davenport, Walcott, and Eldridge.

Name and locate the County Seat of Scott county.

Davenport, in the southeastern part of the county, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

SHELBY CO., POP. 3,742.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Shelby county.

Harlan and Shelby.

Which of these is a railroad town, and on what railroad?

Shelby, on the C., R. I. & P. R.

Name and locate the County Seat of Shelby county.

Harlan, near the center of the county on the West Fork of the Nishnebotone river.

SIOUX CO., POP. 2,872.

Name and point the principal Towns in Sioux county.

Orange City and Hospers.

Name and locate the County Seat of Sioux county.

Orange City, in a south-easterly direction from the center of the county.

STORY CO., POP. 11,626.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Story county.

Nevada, Ames and Iowa Center.

Name and locate the County Seat of Story county.

Nevada, near the center of the county, on the C. & N. W. R. R.

Locate Iowa Center by numbers.

What town in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, Tp. 95, R. 44?

LESSON XXXIII.

TAMA CO., POP. 16,343.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Tama county.

Toledo, Tama City, Orford and Traer.

Name and locate the County Seat of Tama county.

Toledo, about six miles south-west-erly from the center of the county.

TAYLOR CO., POP. 8,191.

Name and locate the County Seat of Taylor county.

Bedford, about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-
erly from the center of the county, on
the Creston Br. Bur. & Mo. Riv.
R. R.

UNION CO., POP. 6,911.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Union county.

Afton, Creston, Cromwell, and
Thayer.

Name and locate the County Seat of Union county.

Afton, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of the center of
the county, on the Bur. & Mo. Riv.
R. R.

VAN BUREN CO., POP. 16,860.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Van Buren county.

Keosauqua, Independent, Bentons-
port, Vernon, Bonaparte and Farm-
ington.

Name and locate the County Seat of Van Buren county.

Keosauqua, near the center of the
county, on the left bank of the Des
Moines river.

Locate Toledo by numbers.

Locate Farmington by numbers.

NOTE.—Draw a township, locate the school house
and all the farms around it, the descriptions
of which you can obtain from the children in
the class.

LESSON XXXIV.

WAPELLO CO., POP. 22,261.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Wapello county.

Ottumwa, Eddyville and Agency
City.

Name and locate the County Seat of Wapello county.

Ottumwa, near the center of the
county, on the left bank of the Des
Moines river.

WARREN CO., POP. 17,400.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Warren county.

Indianola, Carlisle and Hartford.

Name and locate the County Seat of Warren county.

Indianola, north of the center of the
county, at the terminus of the Des
Moines, Indianola & Mo. R. R.

WASHINGTON CO., POP. 18,975.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Wash-
ington county.

Washington and Brighton.

Name and locate the County Seat of Washington county.

Washington, near the center of the
county, on the Chicago & S. W.
R. R.

WAYNE CO., POP. 11,797.

Name and locate the County Seat of Wayne county.

Corydon, near the center of the county.

Locate Corydon by numbers.

What Town is in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, Tp. 77, R. 22?

LESSON XXXV.

WEBSTER CO., POP. 11,603.

Name and locate the County Seat of Webster county.

Fort Dodge, near the center of the county, on the Des Moines river.

On what railroad is Fort Dodge?

The Iowa Div. Ill. Cen. R. R., and at the northern terminus of the D. V. R. R.

WINNEBAGO CO., POP. 2,281

Name and point out the County Seat of Winnebago county.

Forest City, on the southern border of the county.

WINNESHIEK CO., POP. 23,061.

Name and point out the principal Towns in Winneshiek county.

Decorah, Calmar and Fort Atkinson.

Name and locate the County Seat of Winneshiek county.

Decorah, on the Upper Iowa river,

a few miles east of the center of the county.

Locate Forest City by numbers.

How many miles long is Winneshiek county? How many wide?

LESSON XXXVI.

WOODBURY CO., POP. 6,988.

Name and locate the County Seat of Woodbury county.

Sioux City, in the northwestern part of the county, on the Missouri river, at the mouth of Floyd river.

What other river flows into the Missouri river a little west of Sioux City?

The Big Sioux river.

What does it form?

The boundary between Iowa and Dakota Territory.

WORTH CO., POP. 3,913.

Name and locate the County Seat of Worth county.

Northwood, in the northern interior of the county, on the left bank of the Shell Rock river.

WRIGHT CO., POP. 2,826.

Name and point out the Principal Towns in Wright county.

Clarion, Goldfield, Belmond, and Eagle Grove Junction.

Name and locate the County Seat of Wright county.

Clarion, at the center of the county.

What town in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Tp. 92, Range 26?

LESSON XXXVII.

Name the twenty largest cities in Iowa in the order of their population.

1.	Dubuque	-	-	-	22,151
2.	Davenport	-	-	-	20,550
3.	Burlington	-	-	-	20,156
4.	Des Moines	-	-	-	15,061
5.	Keokuk	-	-	-	11,761
6.	Council Bluffs	-	-	-	10,525
7.	Muscatine	-	-	-	6,939
8.	Iowa City	-	-	-	6,214
9.	Clinton	-	-	-	6,149
10.	Waterloo	-	-	-	5,892
11.	Ottumwa	-	-	-	5,713
12.	Fort Madison	-	-	-	4,372
13.	Cedar Rapids	-	-	-	4,089
14.	Mt. Pleasant	-	-	-	4,065
15.	Marshalltown	-	-	-	4,062
16.	Lyons	-	-	-	3,989
17.	Oskaloosa	-	-	-	3,425
18.	Fort Dodge	-	-	-	3,333
19.	Sioux City	-	-	-	3,137
20.	Cedar Falls	-	-	-	3,127

Point out and locate each of the above.

LESSON XXXVIII.

For what is Iowa City noted?

It is noted for being the place where the Iowa State University is located, and also for having formerly been the Capital of Iowa.

NOTE.—In every lesson pupils should be required to go to the map and point out.

Where is the Iowa State Agricultural College located?

It is near Ames in Story county.

How many Hospitals for the Insane are there in Iowa?

There are two.

Where are they located?

One is at Mt. Pleasant, in Henry county, and the other at Independence, in Buchanan county.

Where is the College for the blind located?

It is located at Vinton, in Benton county.

Where is the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb located?

At Council Bluffs.

How many Soldiers' Orphans' Homes are there in Iowa?

There are three, located respectively, at Davenport, Cedar Falls and Glenwood.

Where are the State Penitentiaries located?

One is at Ft. Madison, and the other at Anamosa.

Where is the State Reform School located?

At Eldora, in Hardin county.

Point out on the map the towns where these institutions are located.

NOTE.—There is no exercise more pleasing and profitable than to recite long reviews in Geography in concert, pupils taking turns in pointing out for the class, on the map.

LESSON XXXIX.

Name all the counties in Iowa that have over 20,000 inhabitants in the order of their population.

1.	Dubuque	-	-	41,900
2.	Scott	-	-	38,930
3.	Des Moines	.	-	34,691
4.	Lee	-	-	33,644
5.	Clinton	-	-	33,591
6.	Polk	-	-	30,892
7.	Linn	-	-	30,021
8.	Clayton	-	-	26,946
9.	Johnson	-	-	24,814
10.	Marion	-	-	24,272
11.	Black Hawk	-	-	23,136
12.	Winneshiek	-	-	23,061
13.	Jackson	-	-	22,284
14.	Wapello	-	-	22,261
15.	Benton	-	-	22,068
16.	Mahaska	-	-	22,054
17.	Jasper	-	-	22,039
18.	Muscatine	-	-	21,382
19.	Henry	-	-	20,754
20.	Pottawattamie	-	-	20,170

NOTE.—*Pupils need not learn the population of counties and towns, but learn the names in their order, and be able to point them out with facility.*

LESSON XL.

Name all the counties in Iowa that have a population of over 20,000, in order, commencing with the largest.

1, Dubuque; 2, Scott; 3, Des Moines; 4, Lee; 5, Clinton; 6, Polk;

7, Linn; 8, Clayton; 9, Johnson; 10, Marion; 11, Black Hawk; 12, Winneshiek; 13, Jackson; 14, Wapello; 15, Benton; 16, Mahaska; 17, Jasper; 18, Muscatine; 19, Henry; 20, Pottawattamie.

Point out the first five, and bound the first one in concert.

Point out the second five, and name them in concert.

Point out the third five, and name their county seats in concert.

Point out the last five, bound the last one in concert, and name the county seat.

How many of these border on the Mississippi river?

Mention the other counties that border on the Mississippi river.

How many of the above border on the Missouri river?

Bound it in concert.

How many counties in Iowa border on the Missouri river?

Name them in concert.

LESSON XLI.

What seven rivers in Iowa, flow into the Mississippi river?

Upper Iowa, Turkey, Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Iowa, Skunk and Des Moines.

What four rivers flow from southern Iowa, beyond the border of the State?

Chariton, Grand, Nodaway and Nishnebotone.

What four rivers flow from Iowa into the Missouri river?

Boyer, Soldier, Little Sioux and Floyd.

What river flows from Iowa into the Big Sioux river?

Rock River.

What do these rivers with their tributaries form?

The net work of water courses in Iowa.

Describe the Upper Iowa river.

It rises in Southern Minnesota, enters Iowa in the North-western part of Howard county, flows easterly, then south-east, and north-east through Howard, Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and empties into the Mississippi river.

What important town on the Upper Iowa river?

Decorah, the County Seat of Winneshiek county.

RULE FOR DESCRIBING A RIVER.—1st. Tell where it rises. 2d. The general direction it flows. 3d. Through what counties (or townships) it flows. 4th. Into what it empties.

NOTE.—*Pupils are not expected to commit these descriptions in all their details, but they must prepare the lessons thoroughly, so as to be able in recitation to trace on the map with pointer, and describe with facility.*

LESSON XLII.

Point out and describe the Turkey river.

It rises in Howard county and flows south-easterly through Howard, Winneshiek, Fayette and Clayton counties,

and empties into the Mississippi river.

What two flourishing towns are on Turkey river?

Clermont, in Fayette county, and Elkader, the County Seat of Clayton county.

Trace with pointer and describe the Maquoketa river.

It rises in the southern part of Fayette county, flows south-easterly through Buchanan, Delaware, Jones and Jackson counties, to Maquoketa, and thence north-easterly and empties into the Mississippi river.

Point out and name three flourishing towns on the Maquoketa river.

Manchester, in Delaware county, Monticello, in Jones county, and Maquoketa, in Jackson county.

Point out and describe the Wapsipinicon river.

It is formed by East, Middle, and West Branches, which unite in Bremer county, and flows southeasterly through Bremer, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Linn, Jones, Cedar, and Clinton; forms the boundary between Clinton and Scott counties, and empties into the Mississippi river.

What two important towns are on the Wapsipinicon river?

Independence and Anamosa.

Locate them and tell what they are.

What large river flows into the Iowa river?

The Cedar river.

Point out, trace with pointer, and describe the Cedar river.

It rises in the northern part of Worth and Mitchell counties, flows southeasterly through Mitchell, Floyd, Chickasaw, Bremer, Black Hawk, Benton, Louisa, Johnson, Cedar, Muscatine, and in Louisa county flows into the Iowa river.

What six important towns are on the Cedar river?

Chalres City, Waverly, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Vinton, and Cedar Rapids.

Locate them and tell which are county seats.

LESSON XLIII.

Point out and describe the Iowa river.

It rises in Hancock county, flows southeasterly through Wright, Franklin, Hardin, Marshall, Tama, Iowa, Johnson, forms the boundary between Johnson and Washington counties, thence through Louisa county, and empties into the Mississippi river.

What important towns are on the Iowa river?

Iowa Falls, Eldora, Marshalltown, Marengo, and Iowa City.

Point out and describe the Skunk river.

It rises in Hamilton county, flows southeasterly through Story, Polk, Jasper, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and on the boundary between Des Moines and Lee counties, empties into the Mississippi river.

What flourishing towns are on the Skunk river?

Trace with the pointer and describe the Des Moines river.

The East and West Des Moines rivers rise near the border of Minnesota, flow south-easterly, and unite near the center of Humboldt county, and form the Des Moines river which flows south-easterly through Webster, Boone, Dallas, Polk, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Wapello, Davis, Van Buren, and on the southern border of Lee county, empties into the Mississippi river.

What important towns are on the Des Moines river?

Estherville, Emmetsburg, Humboldt, Algona, Dakota, Ft. Dodge, Des Moines, Eddyville, Ottumwa, Keosauqua, Bentonport, Bonaparte, Farnington, and Croton.

Which are County Seats? Point out and locate them.

Trace and describe Raccoon river.

LESSON XLIV.

Point out and describe the Chariton river.

It rises in the northern part of Decatur and Wayne counties, flows north, then north-east to near the center of Lucas county, thence south-easterly through Appanoose county, beyond the borders of the State.

Point out and describe Grand river.

The sources of Grand river are in Adair county, but they unite in Union county, and flow through Decatur county, beyond the border of the State.

Trace with pointer and describe the Nodaway river.

The streams that form it rise in the southern part of Cass and Adair counties, flow south-west through Adams and Montgomery counties, unite in the latter, and thence flow south through Page county, beyond the border of the State.

Point out and describe the Nishnebotone river.

It is formed by East and West Nishnebotone rivers, which unite in Fremont county, and flow south beyond the border of the State.

What towns are on the West Nishnebotone river?

Harlan and Avoca.

LESSON XLV.

Point out and describe Boyer river.

It rises in Sac county, flows south-westerly through Crawford, Harrison, Pottawattamie, and empties into the Missouri river.

What thriving town is on the Boyer river?

Denison, the county seat of Crawford county.

Point out and describe the Soldier river.

It rises in the southern part of Ida county, flows in a south-westerly direction, touching Crawford county, thence through Monona and Harrison counties, and empties into the Missouri river.

Point out and describe the Little Sioux river.

It rises in Dickinson county, flows south-east and then north-west and south-west through Clay, Buena Vista, O'Brien, Cherokee, Woodbury, Monona and Harrison counties, and empties into the Missouri river.

What towns are on the Little Sioux river?

Spencer, Sioux Rapids and Cherokee.

LESSON XLVI.

Point out and describe Floyd river.

It rises in the north-western part of O'Brien county, flows south-westerly through Sioux, Plymouth, and Woodbury counties, and empties into the Missouri river.

What important city is at the mouth of Floyd river?

Sioux City, the county seat of Woodbury county.

Point out and describe Rock river.

It rises in the northern part of Lyon county, flows south-westerly through Lyon and Sioux counties, and empties into the Big Sioux river.

What thriving towns are on Rock river?

Rock Rapids and Doon.

Name the six principal lakes in Iowa.

Clear Lake, Okoboji Lake, Spirit Lake, Storm Lake, Twin Lakes, and Wall Lake.

Locate each one of them.

Name and trace the lines of completed railroads that traverse the State from east to west.

The Iowa Div. Ill. Cent. R. R.; C. N. W. R. R.; C., R. I. & P. R. R., and the B. & M. R. R. R.

What other line of railroad, extending east and west, is partially completed?

The Iowa & Dakota Div. of the Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

Where does the Iowa & Dakota Div. of the Mil. & St. Paul R. R. extend?

From Calmar in Winneshiek county, through Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, and half across Kosuth county to Algona.

Name the principal Towns on the Iowa & Dakota Div. of the Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

Name the railroads that intersect it, and the Towns at the intersections.

What railroad from the Mississippi river passes through Calmar?

The Mil. & St. Paul R. R. passes through Clayton, Allamakee, Winneshiek, and Howard counties, connecting with the Iowa & Dakota Div. of the Mil. & St. Paul R. R. at Calmar.

Name the principal Towns on the Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

LESSON XLVII.

Where does the Iowa Div. of the Ill. Cent. R. R. extend?

From Dubuque to Sioux City.

Name and point out the counties through which it runs.

Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Butler, Franklin, Hardin, Hamilton, Webster, Callhoun, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth and Woodbury.

For what is Dubuque noted?

It is the largest city in the State.

Name the principal Towns on the Iowa Div. of the Ill. Cent. R. R.

Name the railroads that intersect it, and the Towns at the intersections.

Where, in Iowa, does the C. & N. W. R. R. extend?

From Clinton to Council Bluffs.

Name and point out the counties through which it passes.

Clinton, Cedar, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Harrison, and Pottawattamie.

What are the principal points of railroad intersection on this road?

Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and Grand Junction.

What railroads form these intersections?

LESSON XLVIII.

Where, in Iowa, does the C. R. I. & P. R. R. extend?

From Davenport to Council Bluffs.

Name and point out the counties through which it runs.

Scott, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Poweshiek, Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Madison, Guthrie, Adair, Cass, Shelby, and Pottawattamie.

Name the principal Cities on this road.

How does Davenport rank in size?

It is the second city in the State.

For what is Des Moines noted?

It is the Capital of Iowa.

What railroads intersect the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Name and point out the towns at the intersections.

Where does the B. & M R. R. extend?

From Burlington to Council Bluffs.

Through what counties does it run?

Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Wapello, Monroe, Lucas, Clarke, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Mills and Pottawattamie.

Name the principal Towns on this road.

How does Burlington rank in size?

It is the third city in the State.

LESSON XLIX.

Where does the Des Moines Valley R. R. extend?

From Keokuk to Fort Dodge.

Through what counties does it run?

Lee, Van Buren, Wapello, Mahaska, Marion, Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Boone, Greene and Webster.

Name and point out the principal Towns on the D. V. R. R.

What rail roads does it intersect?

Where does the Central of Iowa R. R. extend?

From Albia, Monroe county, north through the State into Minnesota.

Through what counties does it run?

Monroe, Mahaska, Poweshiek, Jasper, Marshall, Hardin, Franklin, Cerro Gordo and Worth.

What are the principal Towns through which it passes?

Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Grinnell, Marshalltown, Ackley, Hampton, Mason City and Northwood.

What railroads does it intersect?

Where does the Bar, Cedar Rapids & Minn. R. R. extend?

From Burlington to Cerro Gordo county, where it forms a junction with the Mason City & Minn. R. R.

Trace it with pointer, and name the counties through which it passes.

Name the principal Towns located on it.

Name the principal lines of railroad it crosses.

LESSON L.

Where does the Mil. Div. Bur. C. R. & Minn. R. R. extend?

From Cedar Rapids to Postville.

What large river does it cross?

Through what counties does it run?

Point out the principal Towns located on it?

Where does the Dubuque & S. W. R. R. extend?

From Cedar Rapids to Farley, where it forms a junction with the Iowa Div. Ill. Cen. R. R.

Name the principal Towns located on it.

Through what counties does it run?

What river does it cross?

Where does the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota R. R. extend?

From Marion, Linn county, to Sabula, Jackson county.

What railroads does it cross?

Trace it and name the counties through which it runs.

Where does the Dav. & St. Paul R. R. extend?

From Davenport to Strawberry Point, Clayton county.

Trace it with pointer, and tell what railroads it crosses.

Tell through what counties it runs.

LESSON LI.

What railroads extend north from Clinton, along the Mississippi river?

The Chi. Clinton & Dubuque R. R. to Dubuque, and the Chi. Dubuque

& Minn. R. R. from Dubuque north to Minn.

Name and point out the counties through which they pass.

What rivers do they cross?

Where does the Chicago & S. W. R. R. extend?

From Muscatine south-west, and enters Missouri from Wayne county.

What rivers does it cross?

What railroads does it intersect?

Name the counties through which it runs.

Where does the Sioux City & St. Paul R. R. extend?

From Sioux City north-east, and enters Minnesota from Osceola county.

Through what counties does it run?

Where does the Neb. City Br. of the Bur. & Mo. R. R. R. extend?

From Red Oak to East Nebraska City.

Trace it and name the counties through which it runs.

LESSON LII.

Where does the Creston Branch of the Bur. & Mo. R. R. R. extend?

From Creston south-westerly and enters Missouri from Taylor county.

Through what counties does it run?

Where does the Burlington & S. W. R. R. extend?

From Burlington south-west and enters Missouri from Appanoose county.

What rivers does it cross?

Across what counties does it run?

What railroad extends from Keokuk to Burlington?

The Chi. Bur. & Quincy R. R.

Through what counties does it run?

Where does the Des Moines, Winterset & S. W. R. R. extend?

From Des Moines to Winterset.

Through what counties does it run?

Where does the Des Moines, Indianola & Mo. R. R. extend?

From Des Moines to Indianola.

NOTE.—*Any railroad that has been omitted may be described as above. It will be a profitable exercise by way of review to require the principal towns, the principal rivers, the principal railroads, the principal junctions, and the public and charitable institutions to be frequently named and located or described.*

LESSON LIII.

For what is Peat used?

Peat is used for fuel.

How is Peat formed?

By the decomposition of plants growing in ponds or marshes.

How is it prepared for use?

It is cut out in blocks and either dried in the sun, or first ground to a pulp, moulded into blocks, and then dried in the sun.

Where is Peat, suitable for fuel, found?

It is most abundant in Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, and Worth counties.

What part of Iowa is best supplied with building stone?

Stone suitable for cellars, bridge piers, and buildings, abounds chiefly in the eastern half of the State.

What localities are specially noted for their quarries?

Johnson, Jones, Tama, Marshall, Humboldt, Madison, Van Buren, Lee and Des Moines counties.

LESSON LIV.

How is the Coal Field indicated on the map in this book?

By a dark blue color.

What kind of coal is found in Iowa?

The coal of Iowa is bituminous, or what is called soft coal.

What metals are found in Iowa?

None of value except lead.

Where is lead found?

Large quantities of lead have been mined, at and in the vicinity of Dubuque.

Where is Gypsum found?

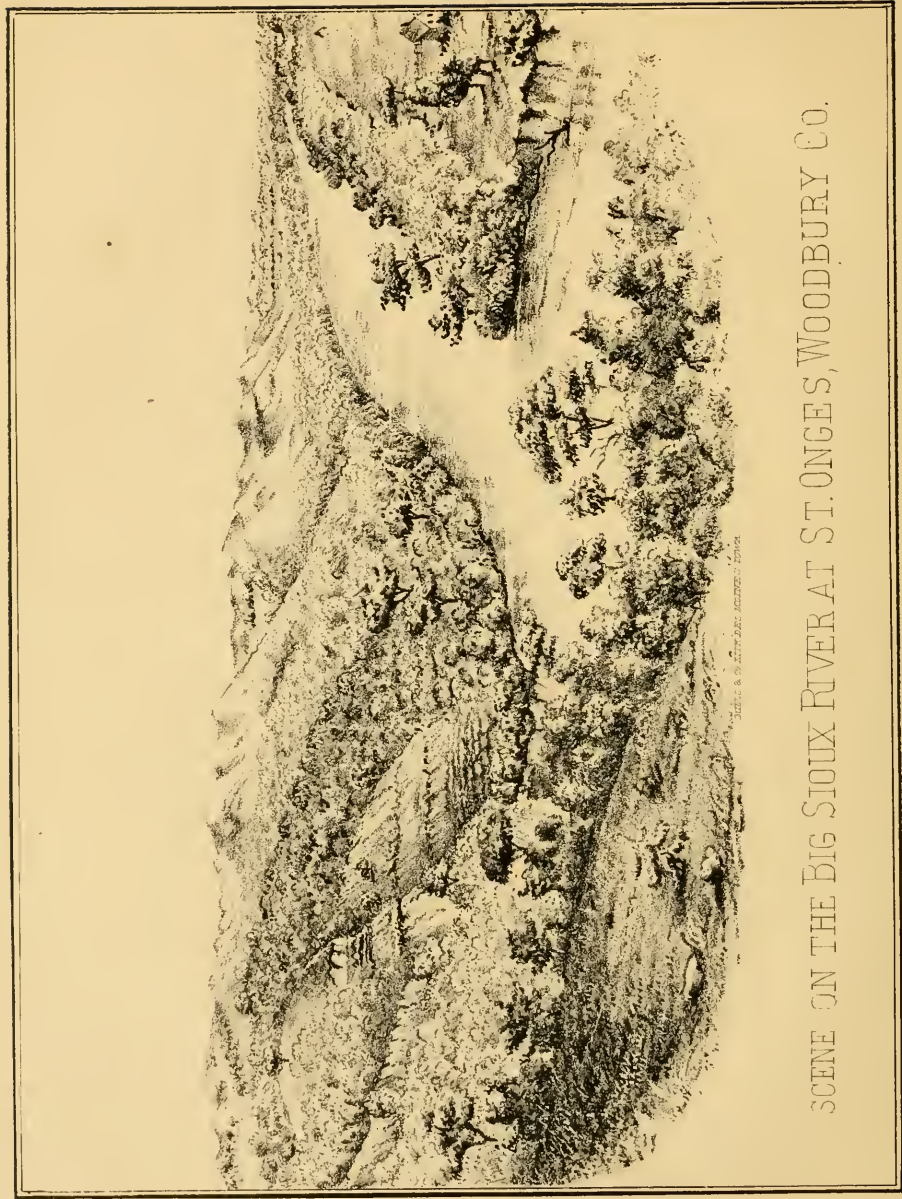
It is found in large quantities at Fort Dodge.

In what form is it?

It is found in quarries very much like limestone quarries.

What are its uses?

Building purposes and manufacturing plaster of paris. When reduced to powder it is used to fertilize lands.



SCENE ON THE BIG SIOUX RIVER AT ST. ONGES, WOODBURY CO.

PART SECOND.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT---ELECTIONS.

LESSON I.

How many kinds of elections are there ?

Four; general, municipal, school and special.

Do they differ from each other ?

They are essentially the same as far as relates to the manner of conducting them.

When is the general election held ?

The second Tuesday of October, except the years of Presidential election, when it is changed to the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.

When is the municipal election held ?

The first Monday in March.

When are school elections held ?

District Townships the first Monday in March, and Independent Districts the second Monday in March.

What is the County Seat ?

The place selected by the people for the transaction of the county business.

By whom is the county business transacted ?

The county officers.

Can you name them ?

Three Supervisors, Auditor, Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, and Coroner.

When are they elected ?

At the general election.

How long do they hold their offices ?

Supervisors three years; all others two years.

LESSON II.

How many Supervisors are elected each year ?

One Supervisor is elected each year.

May two Supervisors reside in the same Township ?

Two Supervisors shall in no case reside in the same Township.

What duties belong to the Board of Supervisors ?

1st, They are the county's business managers.

2d, They levy State and County taxes.

3d, They examine and audit all accounts against the county.

4th, They build and keep in repair the county buildings.

How often do they meet?

On the first Monday in January, April, June, September, and the first Monday after the general election in each year.

Where do they meet?

At the County Seat.

What books are the Board of Supervisors required to keep?

1st, A "Minute Book," in which shall be recorded all orders and decisions made by them, except those relating to highways.

2d, A "Highway Record," in which shall be recorded all proceedings relating to establishment, change, or discontinuance of highways.

3d, A "Warrant Book," in which shall be entered in the order of their issuance, the number, date, amount, and name of drawee of each warrant drawn on the treasury.

LESSON III.

What duties belong to the Auditor?

He shall be Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and issue all warrants authorized by them; and all county officers elected or appointed shall be

reported by him to the Auditor of State within ten days after election and qualification.

What duties belong to the Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts?

He shall keep the records, papers and seals of both courts, and record their proceedings under the direction of the Judges of each court respectively.

What duties belong to the Treasurer?

He shall collect all taxes at his office, take charge of the money of the county, and disburse the same according to law.

What duties belong to the Recorder?

He shall record, at length, all deeds and other instruments in writing, which may be delivered to him for record, in books prepared for the purpose.

LESSON IV.

What duties belong to the Sheriff?

1st, He shall attend all sessions of the District and Circuit Courts.

2d, He shall make arrests and serve all writs and other legal process issued by lawful authority and to him directed or committed.

3d, He shall have charge of the jail and the prisoners lawfully committed to it.

What duties belong to the County Superintendent?

1st, He shall have general supervision of the schools of the county, visit them, and report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2d, He shall meet and examine teachers once in a month, and grant certificates to those who are qualified to teach.

3d, He shall try cases appealed from the district boards in his county, and approve or reverse the decisions rendered.

What duties belong to the County Surveyor?

He shall make all surveys of land within his county which he may be called upon to make.

LESSON V.

What duties belong to the Coroner?

1st, It is the duty of the Coroner to perform all the duties of Sheriff when there is no Sheriff.

2d, It is also the duty of the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body of any one who is supposed to have died by unlawful means, and, if possible, obtain the facts in the case.

Into what are counties divided?

Counties are divided into Townships.

What officers are elected in each Township?

Three Trustees, one Clerk, one

Assessor, two Constables, and two Justices of the Peace.

What duties belong to the Trustees?

1st, They are Judges of the general election.

2d, They fix the place for holding elections, and order notices posted advertising the same.

3d, They are overseers of the poor, fence viewers, and a board of equalization.

LESSON VI.

What are the duties of the Township Clerk?

1st, He shall keep a record of the proceedings and orders of the Trustees.

2d, He shall act as Clerk of elections and give notice of the returns to the County Auditor.

What are the duties of the Assessor?

1st, He shall make a list of all the persons in his township.

2d, He shall make a list of all the property in his township subject to taxation.

3d, To all personal property and each piece of realty listed, he shall affix the value according to his judgment that it may be properly taxed.

What are the duties of a Constable?

1st, He serves writs and summonses.

2d, He is a preserver of the peace

and expected to be present at elections for that purpose.

3d, He is the executive officer in a Justice's court and like duties devolve upon him in relation thereto, as belong to the sheriff in relation to the business of the Circuit Court.

LESSON VII.

What duties belong to a Justice of the Peace?

1st, He holds court and sits as Judge in the trial of cases brought before him.

2d, He may perform the marriage ceremony.

3d, He may take the acknowledgment of deeds.

What class of cases belong to the Justices' Court?

1st, The collection of debts not exceeding one hundred dollars.

2d, The trial of persons arraigned for crime, and disturbers of the peace.

How are the public roads or highways kept in order?

The Road Supervisors superintend all repairs upon them.

What shall they require?

That all able bodied male residents between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five perform two days' labor on the highways, between the first day of April and September in each year.

What is the penalty for failure to comply?

Each person shall either furnish a satisfactory substitute or pay three dollars for each days' delinquency.

LESSON VIII.

What is a School District?

Each township is a School District.

Into what are School Districts divided?

Into sub-districts.

Can you name the school officers?

County Superintendent of schools for each county, and Directors of each School District.

How many kinds of districts are there?

Township Districts (which are divided into sub-districts,) and Independent Districts.

For what term are sub-directors elected?

For one year.

For what term are directors of Independent Districts elected?

For three years.

How many constitute a District Township Board?

One sub-director for each sub-district, and a secretary and treasurer selected from the district at large, unless there are at least five sub-directors in the district township, in which case they may be selected from the board.

LESSON IX.

How many members constitute an Independent District Board?

Three members if there are less than five hundred inhabitants, and six members where there are more.

Into what general classes are our free schools divided?

District Schools, Graded Schools and High Schools.

What are District Schools?

Schools where only the rudimentary branches are taught.

What is a Graded School?

A school in which the course of study is classified, and pupils are placed in classes according to advancement.

What is a High School?

A school in which higher mathematics, and ancient and modern languages are taught.

LESSON X.

Into what are Municipal Corporations divided?

Cities of the first class, cities of the second class, and incorporated towns.

What is a city of the first class?

A city having at least 15,000 inhabitants.

What is a city of the second class?

A city having more than 2,000 but less than 15,000 inhabitants.

Into what are cities divided?

Cities are divided into wards.

What officers, has a city of the first class?

A Mayor, City Council, Marshal, Treasurer, Auditor, Solicitor, Police Judge and Superintendent of the Market.

What is their term of office?

Two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

How many members of council are chosen from each ward?

Two are chosen from each ward. One is elected each year and one holds over.

LESSON XI.

What duties devolve on the Mayor?

1st, To keep the corporate seal of the city in his charge.

2d, To sign all commissions, licenses and permits granted by authority of the City Council.

3d, Also to be the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace, and cause the ordinances and regulations of the city to be faithfully and constantly obeyed.

What duties devolve on the City Council?

1st, To audit claims against the city.

2d, To pass ordinances (laws) for the government of the city.

3d, To levy taxes.

4th, To appoint subordinate officers.

LESSON XII.

What is required of the Marshal?

1st, To attend the courts of the Mayor and Police Judge.

2d, To suppress all riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace, and arrest all persons detected in violating the laws of the City or State.

What are the duties of Treasurer?

To take charge of all the money belonging to the city, and pay it out as ordered by the City Council.

What is required of the Auditor?

To manage the finances of the city.

What duties are performed by the City Solicitor?

The City Solicitor acts as Attorney and Counsellor for the city. Questions in law are submitted to him by the city officers for his opinion, and he manages the legal business in which the city becomes involved.

What jurisdiction has the Police Judge?

1st, He has jurisdiction of all violations of the ordinances of the city.

2d, He has the same jurisdiction in all criminal cases, as is vested in Justices of the Peace.

3d, He may take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings.

LESSON XIII.

What is required of the Superintendent of the Market?

To take charge of the buildings and places set apart by the city, for the sale of fresh meat and vegetables.

What are the officers of a city of the second class?

Mayor, Council, Treasurer and Solicitor.

What are their duties?

About the same as in a city of the 1st class.

How long do they hold office?

The Solicitor two years, and all others one year.

How many inhabitants has an Incorporated Town?

Less than 2000.

What are the officers of an Incorporated Town?

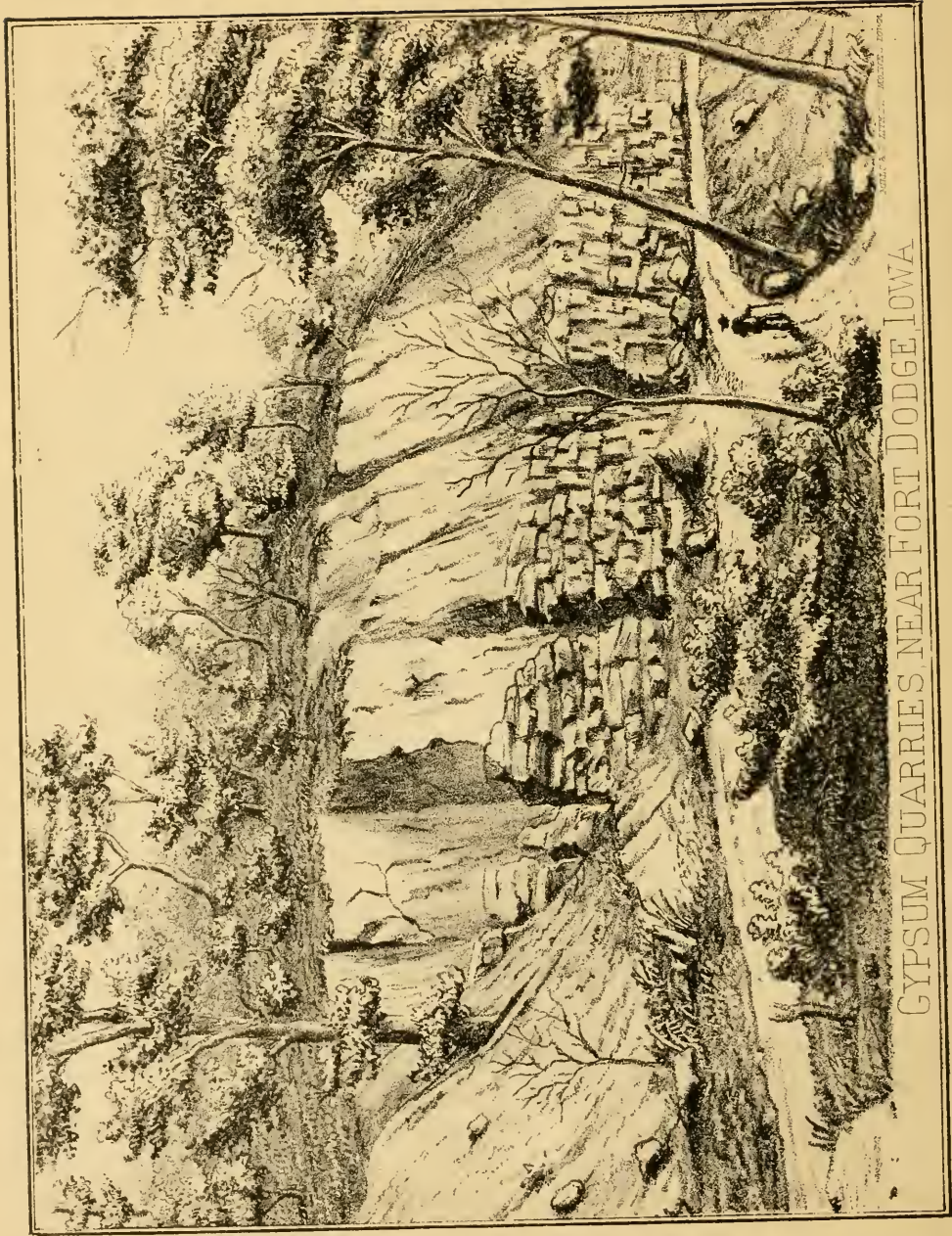
Mayor, Recorder, and five Trustees.

What do all of these comprise?

They comprise the Council.

What is their term of office?

One year.



GYPSUM QUARRIES, NEAR FORT DODGE, IOWA

PART THIRD.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

NOTE.—Parts Second and Third have been made up from the new Code and Part Fourth from the Constitution of the United States. The language of the law has been preserved as far as possible, but whenever it seemed too difficult to be comprehended by children, care has been taken to adapt it to the capacity of those of limited attainments.

LESSON I.

What ordinance is the basis of the State Government?

The Constitution of the State of Iowa.

By whom was it ordained or established?

By the people of the State.

Who is entitled to the right of suffrage?

Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and a resident of this State six months next preceding the election.

How long must he have lived in the county in which he claims his vote?

Sixty days entitles him to vote at all elections authorized by law.

How shall the vote be taken?

All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

How are the powers of the Government of Iowa divided?

Into three separate departments.

What are they?

The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial.

In whom is the Legislative authority vested?

The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly.

Of what shall it consist?

A Senate and House of Representatives.

What shall be the style of every law?

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.”

How often shall the General Assembly meet?

The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial.

When shall they commence?

On the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members.

May it be convened at any other time?

The Governor of the State may convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

LESSON II.

By whom shall the members of the House of Representatives be chosen?

By the qualified electors of their respective districts.

How often?

Every second year.

When?

On the second Tuesday in October, except the years of Presidential Election, when it shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

When shall their term of office commence?

On the first day of January next after their election.

How long shall it continue?

Two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

What qualifications are required for becoming a Representative?

1st, A Representative must be at least twenty-one years old, and a citizen of the United States.

2d, He must be an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election.

3d, He must have an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he is chosen to represent.

For what term shall Senators be chosen? When?

The term of four years, and at the same time and place as Representatives.

What qualifications are required for becoming a Senator?

1st, He must be twenty-five years old and a citizen of the United States.

2d, He must be an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election.

3d, He must have an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he is chosen to represent.

LESSON III.

To what is the number of Senators limited?

They shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the Representative body.

Into how many classes shall they be divided?

Into two equal classes, so that one-half of them shall be elected every two years.

By whom are the officers of the General Assembly chosen?

Each House shall choose its own officers.

How many of each House constitutes a quorum?

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

How are the proceedings of each House made public?

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same.

If a member thinks an act or resolution injurious to the public or an individual, what liberty may he have?

To dissent from or protest against it, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journal.

When must the yeas and nays be called on any question?

When any two members present desire it.

May members of the General Assembly be arrested?

Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session, and in going to and returning from the same.

LESSON IV.

How are vacancies in either House to be filled?

When vacancies occur in either House, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

How are the doors kept?

The doors of each House shall be open, except on occasions which, in the opinion of the House, secrecy is required.

For what length of time may either House adjourn?

Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Where do bills originate?

In either House, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other.

By whom must bills be signed when passed by both Houses?

By the Speaker or President of their respective Houses.

By whom before they become a law?

Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

What must he do if he does not approve?

He shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it originated.

What shall they do with it?

Enter it upon their Journal, and proceed to re-consider it.

What vote will then make it a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections?

A vote of a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House, in the affirmative.

LESSON V.

How long may the Governor retain a bill?

If not returned within three days, (Sunday excepted,) it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevented such return.

When, and how, may the Governor decide upon any bills submitted to him, within three days of the close of the session?

The bill shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval or disapproval.

What vote is necessary to pass a bill?

A majority of all of the members elected to each branch, of the General Assembly.

When shall the question on the final passage be taken?

Immediately on its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the Journal.

What is required to be attached to, and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly?

An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money.

In whom is the power of impeachment vested?

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of preferring charges of impeachment.

Who shall try impeachments?

The Senate.

What vote is required for conviction?

No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

What officers are liable to impeachment?

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers are liable to impeachment, for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.

What shall judgment embrace in such cases?

Only removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

May a party convicted or acquitted, be tried also by civil process.

The party is also liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

LESSON VI.

What restrictions are placed on drawing money out of the Treasury?

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

What compensation shall the members of the General Assembly receive?

Five hundred and fifty dollars for the regular session, and three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to, and returning from, the place where the session is held, by the nearest traveled route.

When shall the laws passed by the General Assembly take effect?

Those of a general nature shall take effect on the 4th of July, next after their passage.

When shall laws take effect, that are passed at a special session?

Ninety days after adjournment.

When shall laws of immediate importance take effect?

The General Assembly may provide that such laws take effect, after publication in the newspapers of the State.

LESSON VII.

May lotteries be permitted in Iowa?

No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor the sale of their tickets allowed.

What must all laws be, as far as possible?

All laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State.

When shall a law changing the boundary lines of any county take effect?

Not until submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election and it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against.

What oath or affirmation are the members of the General Assembly required to take, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices?

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator, (or Representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability."

When shall the census of this State be taken?

In 1875, and every ten years thereafter, the General Assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

To what number of members are the Senate and House of Representatives limited?

The Senate shall not consist of more

than 50 members, and House of Representatives of more than 100 members.

How shall the vote be taken in elections, by the General Assembly?

Members shall vote viva-voce, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal.

In whom is the Supreme Executive Power of this State vested?

In a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

When shall he be elected?

At the time and place, of voting for members of the General Assembly.

What shall be his term of office?

Two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

LESSON VIII.

When shall the Lieutenant-Governor be elected?

At the same time as the Governor.

What shall be done with the returns when a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are voted for?

They shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Seat of Government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the General Assembly.

Who shall be declared elected?

The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be declared duly elected.

In case of a tie vote what shall be done?

The General Assembly shall by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

By whom shall contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, be determined?

By the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

What qualifications are required for becoming Governor or Lieutenant-Governor?

1st, He must be a citizen of the United States.

2d, He must have been a resident of this State, two years next preceding the election.

3d, He must have attained the age of thirty, at the time of said election.

What military position does the office of Governor confer?

The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, the army and navy of this State.

LESSON IX.

What vacancy may the Governor fill by granting a commission?

When any office shall become vacant, and no mode is provided by the

constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy.

How often shall he communicate by message to the General Assembly?

At every regular session he shall communicate the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he may deem expedient.

On what grounds may the Governor adjourn the General Assembly?

If the two houses cannot agree on a time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, providing it is not beyond the time of the next regular meeting of the General Assembly.

When shall the official term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor commence?

On the second Monday of January, next after their election.

What compensation shall the Lieutenant-Governor receive while presiding in the Senate?

The same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

What judicial power is vested in the Governor?

The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason, and in cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law.

By whom shall the seal of the State be used ?

There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of Iowa.

How and by whom are commissions granted ?

All grants and commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

LESSON X.

For what term shall the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State be elected ?

They shall be elected by the qualified electors, and continue in office two years, or until their successors are elected.

In what shall the judicial power be vested ?

In the Supreme Court, District and Circuit Courts, and such other courts, inferior to these, as the General Assembly may, from time to time establish.

How many Judges constitute the Supreme Court ?

Four: three of whom are a quorum to hold court.

By whom are the Judges of the Supreme Court elected ?

By the qualified electors of the State.

How are they classified ?

So that their term of office shall expire in different years.

Who shall be Chief Justice ?

The Judge having the shortest time to serve.

For what important object was the Supreme Court constituted ?

For the correction of errors in law actions, and trial on appeal, of equity causes.

What is this court empowered to do ?

This court is empowered to issue all writs, and processes necessary to secure justice to parties.

LESSON XI.

Of what shall the District Court consist ?

One Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors, of the district in which he resides.

How long shall he hold his office ?

The District Judge shall hold his office four years.

What is the jurisdiction of the District Court ?

It is a court of law and equity, and shall have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in the District.

What shall the style of all processes be ?

"The State of Iowa."

How shall all prosecutions be conducted ?

In the name and by the authority of "The State of Iowa."

Of what shall the Circuit Court consist?

One Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Judicial District in which he resides.

How long shall he hold his office?

Four years.

What jurisdiction belongs exclusively to the Circuit Court?

It shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all probate business, and in appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, tribunals or officers.

What shall be the salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court, the District and Circuit Court?

The salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court, shall be \$4,000 per annum, and 15 cents per mile for distance traveled: the salary of District and Circuit Judges, shall each be \$2,200 per annum.

When shall these Judges be chosen?

The Judges of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts, shall be chosen at the general election.

When shall the term of office of each commence?

On the 1st of January, next after his election.

LESSON XII.

By whom shall the Attorney-General be elected?

By the people.

For how long?

Two years.

What are the duties of Attorney-General?

He shall attend in person the sessions of the General Assembly and Supreme Court, and appear for the State, prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, in which the State shall be a party, when requested to do so by the Governor, or General Assembly.

By whom shall the District-Attorney be elected?

By the qualified electors of the District.

What is the length of his term of office?

Four years.

What are the duties of the District-Attorney?

It is his duty to appear for the State, and the several counties composing his district, in all cases in which they are interested that come before the District and Circuit Courts of his district.

Of whom shall the militia of the State be composed?

All able bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as are by law exempt.

How shall officers of the Militia be elected?

All commissioned officers of militia (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by those liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

LESSON XIII.

How are Corporations created ?

The General Assembly shall provide by general laws, for the organization of all corporations to be created.

Is the property of Corporations taxable ?

The property of all Corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals.

May the State take stock in a Corporation ?

The State shall not become a stockholder in any Corporation, nor assume to pay the debt or liability of any Corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

What Corporations are forbidden being stockholders in banks ?

No Political or Municipal Corporation shall become a stockholder in any Banking Corporation, directly or indirectly.

Who shall control the School Fund and School Lands ?

The educational, and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

What shall be done with the University Lands ?

The University Lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund, shall be a permanent

fund for the sole use of the State University.

What shall be done with the interest ?

The interest arising from the same, shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said University.

LESSON XIV.

How shall the General Assembly promote the educational interests of the State ?

The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent. as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in the State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

What shall be done with money paid for exemption from military duty, and fines collected for breach of penal laws ?

They shall go to the support of the common schools, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts.

What shall be done with lands reserved or granted from whomsoever, for the use of the State University?

The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement or other disposition of such lands, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale thereof, shall remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University.

Where is the State University located?

At Iowa City.

Who are the financial agents of the School Funds?

They shall be the same, that by law receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulation as may be provided by law.

LESSON XV.

How shall the money for the support and maintenance of common schools be distributed?

In proportion of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

To what shall the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace extend?

All civil cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$100. By consent of parties, however, the amount may be extended to 300.

What is the minimum size of any county hereafter to be created?

No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than 432 square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area.

Are there any exceptions to the above limits?

Except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it along the northern boundary of this State, which may be organized without additional territory.

To what amount may a county become indebted?

No county or other Political or Municipal Corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property, within such county or corporation.

What oath must every officer in the State take?

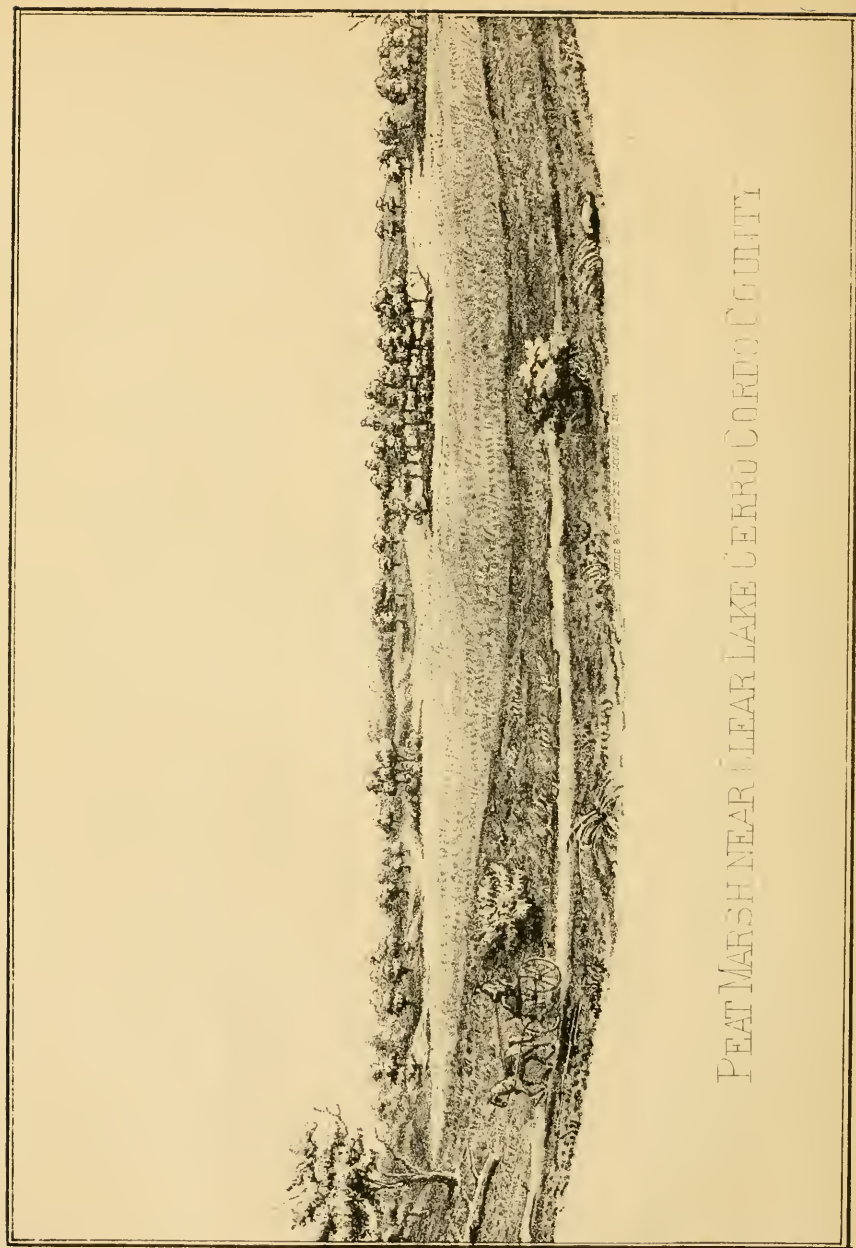
Before entering upon the duties of the office, he shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

How shall vacancies in office be filled?

Only for the unexpired term, whether it be by election or appointment.

Where is the Seat of Government permanently located?

It is fixed by law at Des Moines.



PEAT MARSH NEAR CLEAR LAKE CERRO COUNTY

PART FOURTH.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

LESSON I.

What ordinance is the basis of the Federal Government ?

The Constitution of the United States.

By whom was it ordained or established ?

By the people.

For what purpose ?

To promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Who, alone, has the power of making laws under the Constitution ?

The Congress of the United States.

What two bodies compose it ?

The Senate and House of Representatives.

By whom are members of the House of Representatives chosen ?

By the people of the several States.

For what length of time ?

They are elected for two years.

What qualifications are required of a Representative when elected ?

1st, He must have been a citizen of the United States seven years.

2d, He must be at least twenty-five years old.

3d, He must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.

How many Representatives is each State entitled to ?

The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand inhabitants.

May a State be deprived of Representation for want of sufficient inhabitants ?

Each State shall have at least one Representative.

LESSON II.

For what purpose shall the United States census be taken ?

For the purpose of apportioning Representatives, and the direct taxes among the several States of the Union.

How often shall the United States census be taken ?

Every ten years.

When vacancies occur in the Representation from any State, how are they to be filled?

The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

How are the officers of the House of Representatives appointed?

The House of Representatives shall choose a speaker and other officers.

To whom belongs the power of impeachment?

The House of Representatives.

To how many Senators is each State entitled?

Two United States Senators.

By whom are they chosen?

By the Legislature thereof.

What is their term of office?

Six years.

Into how many classes are they divided?

Three: so that one-third may be chosen every second year.

When vacancies occur in the Senate, how are they to be filled?

The Executive shall make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

LESSON III.

What qualifications are required of a Senator, when elected?

1st, He must have been a citizen of the United States nine years.

2d, He must be at least thirty years old.

3d, He must be an inhabitant of

the State, from which he is chosen.

Who shall be President of the Senate?

The Vice-President of the United States.

By whom are the other officers in the Senate chosen?

The Senate shall choose their other officers.

By whom shall all impeachments be tried?

The Senate shall have sole power to try all impeachments.

What shall judgment in cases of impeachment involve?

Removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States.

Is the person convicted subject to further legal process?

The person is subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

How often must Congress assemble?

Every year on the first Monday in December.

LESSON IV.

By whom shall the elections for Senators and Representatives be determined?

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

How many must be present to transact business?

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

How long may either House adjourn without the consent of the other?

Not more than three days.

From what source do Senators and Representatives draw pay for their services?

Out of the Treasury of the United States.

For what crimes are Senators and Representatives privileged from arrest, during the sessions of their respective Houses?

They shall in all cases, except for treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to, and returning from the same.

What restrictions are placed upon Senators and Representatives, in regard to civil office?

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created during such time.

LESSON V.

Where do all bills for raising revenue originate?

In the House of Representatives.

What action may the Senate take in reference to such bills?

The Senate may propose, or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

What is necessary after the Senate and House of Representatives have passed a bill, before it becomes a law?

It must be presented to the President

of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, who shall proceed to reconsider it.

What will then be necessary to make it a law?

If on reconsideration, a vote of two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate approve, it shall become a law.

How long may the President keep a bill before returning it?

A bill is considered approved if not returned within ten days, and shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

Does it always become a law if not returned in ten days?

If Congress by adjournment prevent its return, it does not become a law.

LESSON VI.

Must all bills be presented to the President for approval?

They must; and no bill can become a law, unless approved by him, or in opposition to his rejection of it, is re-passed by a two-thirds vote in the Senate, and also in the House of Representatives.

For what objects has Congress the power to levy and collect taxes?

To pay the debts and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States.

How shall this be done throughout the United States?

The taxes, duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

When funds are needed what may be done?

Money may be borrowed on the credit of the United States.

With whom has Congress the power to regulate commerce?

With foreign nations, among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

What duties devolve upon Congress relating to naturalization, bankruptcies, coining of money, punishing counterfeiters and establishing post-offices?

1st, Congress has power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies in the United States.

2d, To coin money, regulate its value, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

3d, To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities, and current coin of the United States.

4th, To establish post-offices and post-roads.

LESSON VII.

How are authors and inventors encouraged?

By copy-rights and patent-rights, securing to them for a limited time the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries.

What other powers has Congress?

1st, To declare war.

2d, To raise and support armies.

3d, To provide and maintain a navy.

4th, To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

5th, To provide, for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia.

May articles exported from any State be taxed?

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

How shall commerce and revenue be regulated?

They shall be regulated so that no preference shall be given the ports of one State, over those of another.

How alone can money be legally drawn from the Treasury?

Money can only be drawn in consequence of appropriations made by law.

What kind of distinctions cannot be granted by the United States?

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.

LESSON VIII.

In whom is the Executive Power vested?

In the President of the United States.

What is the term of office of the President and Vice-President?

Four years.

To how many Electors is each State entitled?

Each state is entitled to a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which it is entitled in Congress.

What persons cannot be appointed Electors?

No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Where shall the Electors meet?

In their respective States.

How shall they vote, and for how many persons?

They shall vote by ballot for two persons.

How shall these ballots be named?

One shall name the person voted for as President, and the other as Vice-President.

May they both be residents of the same State?

One at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.

LESSON IX.

To whom shall the votes of the several States be sent?

The vote of each State shall be signed, certified, sealed and sent to the Seat of Government, to the President of the Senate.

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In whose presence shall the votes be opened and counted?

The Senate and House of Representatives.

Who shall be President?

The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

If no person have such majority, how shall choice be determined?

The House of Representatives shall choose by ballot from those having the largest number, not exceeding three.

How is the choice for Vice-President determined?

The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

If no person have such majority, how shall choice be determined?

The House of Representatives shall choose by ballot, from the two having the largest number on the list.

Who has the power to fix the time of choosing electors?

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give in their vote.

LESSON X.

What qualifications are required for becoming President of the United States ?

1st, He must be a natural born citizen, and have been a resident of the United States fourteen years.

2d, He must be at least thirty-five years old.

Under what circumstances do the duties of the office of President devolve on the Vice-President ?

In case of death, resignation or removal from office, the duties of President shall devolve on the Vice-President.

In case of inability, on the part of the Vice-President, to act what shall be done ?

The Senate shall declare what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability is removed or a President shall be elected.

Before entering on the execution of his office, what oath or affirmation shall be taken ?

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

LESSON XI.

In what relation does the President stand to the Army and Navy ?

The President shall be Commander-

in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

How can the opinions of his principal officers be obtained ?

He may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

For what offenses may he grant reprieves and pardons ?

He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Under what circumstances may the President make treaties ?

He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the members of the Senate present concur.

LESSON XII.

What appointments are made by the President ?

Embassadors, public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States not otherwise provided for.

How are these appointments made ?

With the advice and consent of the Senate.

How are all vacancies filled during the recess of the Senate?

The President shall have power to fill such vacancies by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Whose duty is it to enforce the laws?

The President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

By whom are officers commissioned?

The President shall commission all the officers of the United States.

In whom is the Judicial Power of the United States vested?

In the Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may ordain or establish.

How long shall the Judges of these courts hold their offices?

The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the United States, shall hold their offices during good behavior.

What cases shall be tried by jury?

The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury.

In what State shall they be tried?

In the State where the crimes were committed.

When not committed in any State, where shall trial be had?

Trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may have directed.

LESSON XIII.

Of what does treason consist?

Levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

What is required to convict a person of treason?

The testimony of two witnesses, to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Who fixes the punishment for treason?

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason.

May a criminal find safety by escaping from the State, in which his crimes were committed?

On demand of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, he shall be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

What provision is made for amending the Constitution?

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof,

whichever mode of ratification is proposed by the Congress.

What oaths shall all Senators and Representatives, members of State Legislatures, Executive and Judicial Officers of the United States, and several States, be bound by?

By oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.

Shall any religious qualification be required for officers?

No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, under the United States.

LESSON XIV.

AMENDMENTS.

What rights are guaranteed to every person in the United States?

Freedom of speech or of the press, and the free exercise of religious opinions.

In time of peace may soldiers be quartered in private houses?

Not without the consent of the owners.

May they in time of war?

Only in a manner prescribed by law.

Are the people secure against unreasonable searches and seizures?

Their rights in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

Upon what authority shall warrants be issued?

No warrants shall issue but upon probable causes, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

In what manner only can a person be held to answer for a crime?

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

What exceptions to this rule may be stated?

Except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

LESSON XV.

How often may a person be arraigned for the same offense?

No person for the same offense for which he has been tried, shall again be put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Can a person be required to testify against himself?

He shall not be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself.

What are his inalienable rights?

Life, liberty and property, except when deprived of them by due process of law

Can private property be taken for public use?

Not without just compensation.

In what way must criminal prosecutions be tried?

By an impartial jury of the State, and district wherein the crime was committed.

What privileges shall the accused have?

Compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and the assistance of counsel for his defence.

In what suits is the right of trial by jury preserved?

Where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20.

How are bail, fines and punishments restricted?

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

LESSON XVI.

What is forbidden to exist in the United States, and all places subject to their jurisdiction?

Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, of which the party has been duly convicted.

How shall this be enforced?

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Who are citizens of the United States?

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside.

What three things are the States forbidden to do regarding citizens of the United States?

1st, No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

2d, Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

3d, Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

How are Representatives in Congress to be apportioned among the several States?

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting their whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

LESSON XVII.

If the right to vote is denied male inhabitants 21 years of age, how is representation affected?

When the right to vote for Electors for President and Vice-President, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State over 21 years of age, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced proportionately.

Is there any exception to this rule?

Except for participation in rebellion or other crimes.

Who are disqualified from holding any office under the United States, or under any State?

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a State or Federal Officer, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

How has this disability been removed?

Congress by a vote of two-thirds (or more) of each House, has removed this disability.

Is the validity of the public debt established?

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law,

including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

In distinction from these, what debts and claims are held illegal and void?

Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

May the right to vote be denied or abridged on account of race or color?

The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.





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